

rebels awaiting trial may be stopped by a decree of exile against the ringleaders and amnesty to the others. Much anxiety exists in the interior among the Europeans, owing to the reappointment of some of Arabi's officers on government missions. Arabi says events prove to him the folly of hoping in any further national movement or trusting the Sultan. The happiness of Egypt makes necessary the virtual government of the country by the English.

Cairo, 24.—Arabi Pasha seized, but delivered to his counsel by his son, a servant who had concealed documents.

The Khedive sent a dispatch to the Sultan congratulating him on the occasion of the festival of Bairam, begging the continuance of the Sultan's favor and protection, and expressing unalterable devotion and fidelity.

Most alarming news has been received from Khartoum. The false prophet, at the head of the whole able-bodied population of the Soudan, reinforced by some cannibal tribes of Central Africa, has publicly defied Abdul Kabera and Giegler, the Egyptian governors. In several sanguinary pitched battles the Egyptian loss in killed and wounded was 8,000, with their stands of arms, including 5,000 Remingtons. The remnant of the Egyptian army took refuge in Khartoum and is now besieged there. All the provinces south of that city are lost to Egypt. News of the capture of Khartoum are daily expected. The false prophet permits the pouring of boiling tallow into the eyes and ears of his captives and otherwise tortures them. These fiends incarnate in some cases actually devour their prisoners for refusing to recognize him as the true prophet and Khalif. Dr. Sir Swientz assures that there is a movement for the revival of Islam, comprising the region from Afghanistan to Morocco, and the doctor is confident that the movement will embrace Khartoum. The false prophet's adherents increase like wildfire, and the prophet himself is said to be marching toward Cairo.

Madrid, 24.—An official dispatch from Manila, dated the 21st inst., states a typhoon destroyed all the wooden and thatched houses, and carried away iron and tiled roofs of others. Sixty thousand families are homeless. The barracks, hospitals, government offices and factories are destroyed. The loss of life, however, is relatively small. Malacca and Bouacan are also devastated. Communication is interrupted between Manila and the towns on the Island of Luzon.

Berlin, 24.—The Emperor's health is not as good as could be desired.

Vienna, 24.—Janos Arany, the celebrated Hungarian poet is dead.

Belgrade, 24.—The editor of the Socialist paper has been arrested in connection with the attempted assassination of the King.

Panama, 24.—The Chilean schooner *Berta* was sunk on San Vincente by the British steamer *Chiloe*. Several lives were lost.

St. Thomas, 17.—Two sharp shocks of earthquake were felt at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Cape Hay, 9.—Three slight shocks of earthquake here the past week.

Antigua, 9.—At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 8th a sharp earthquake was felt.

HAMBURG, 25.—The *Germania* which sailed last summer for Cumberland Sound with the German Arctic expedition has returned here. The construction station of Kingawa has been completed and several houses built everything is ready for an exploration.

LYONS, 25.—An unsuccessful attempt was made on Monday to blow up the recruiting office.

DURBAN, 25.—The Transvaal Republic is at war with Mapach, a native chief who harbors Mampoch, the murderer of the Kafir Chief Ceorcesne.

LONDON, 25.—A dispatch from Cairo says: It is rumored that the Sultan will order the proceedings against Arabi Pasha, stopped.

London, 25.—Advices from Shanghai report that disturbances have occurred between sailors on English and German war vessels and that six Englishmen have received serious wounds.

Cairo, 25.—Enquiry into the recent massacre at Alexandria reveals the fact that it was ordered in the name of Arabi Pasha and that Toulba Pasha sent for and abused a notable who had been seen to protect and save the lives of certain Christians during the massacre.

London, 25.—The Blue Book of

Egyptian affairs which has just been issued for the month of July shows that Defereycinet notified England that France would not be able to join England in its offensive hostilities in Egypt, unless the French legislature first gave its consent and that this was not likely to be given. Baron Giro in his circular note to the Russian ambassadors, expressed to them his desire not to maintain European control. Facts had revealed that serious inconvenience would result from any system of Anglo-French control and the perpetuation by force of such a measure was a work of doubtful character and result. Prince Bismarck expressed his desire to give a moral support to England and France, but would not issue any mandate upon the subject, fearing thereby to give the question greater proportions than it had yet assumed. Signor Manini, Minister of foreign affairs for Italy, in his answer to an invitation to his government, to join in the protection of the canal said: Italy having joined in the identical note which Turkey has formally accepted it would be a contradiction of policy already announced to intervene in any other way at this juncture. In July, Arabi indirectly sounded Earl Granville in respect to the terms of submission which would be granted him. He made a direct offer to disband the leaders of the rebellion, and for himself accept banishment. The Secretary of the Foreign Department refused to agree to anything save complete submission.

Cairo, 25.—Further reports tend to confirm the news of the massacre of Egyptians at Soudan. According to the latest private advices from Khartoum, the Egyptians were preparing for defence, throwing up forts, digging ditches, etc. The prospects are desperate, the garrison being composed of only 1,000 men, while the new prophet is leading the assault at the head of 6,000 men.

LONDON, 24.—It is believed the cost of the war in Egypt will amount to nearly £4,000,000, exclusive of the army occupation and the Indian contingent.

Floods continue although the rain has stopped. Railway traffic is seriously interrupted and numerous towns inundated. Bridges, walls, cattle and crops are swept away or injured beyond repair.

England proposes to the Egyptian government that an international indemnity commission be established; that England and France have only one representative, the same as other powers; that America and Greece send each a representative, and the minor states have a collective representation. In case the proposition was agreed to, Egypt would have the right to appoint the president and vice-president of the commission.

Durban, 25.—The Transvaal Government has sent 2,000 men to subdue the native chief Mapoch, who heads a combination of chiefs resisting the Boer Government.

London, 25.—The Swiss Ninet writes the *Times* that he only served Arabi Pasha in an ambulance. He gives a graphic account of the filthy condition of his prison at Cairo, and says thumbscrews were put on him during the journey from Cairo to Alexandria. At the latter place he was thrust into a prison filthier than the one at Cairo, and swarming with vermin. He was robbed by his jailer, and then put on board a vessel for deportation for Smyrna, but was smuggled ashore at Ierous by the aid of an American officer of the ship. He went thence to Berne. Ninet says he believes there are 3,000 innocent men in Egyptian prisons such as he has described.

Cairo, 25.—Letters from Khartoum show the Egyptian rule in the southern provinces has received a disastrous, if not crushing blow. Incessant complaints are made about the treatment of the families of rebel chiefs by the Khedive's employes. Arabi Pasha's family shift their residence almost daily to avoid insult. Arabi was again insulted by his Circassian guard. Two notables, accused of aiding Arabi with money, are chained together in an underground dungeon, foul beyond description.

Among the correspondence of Arabi Pasha are important letters from an aide de camp of the Sultan, and several letters from Ahmed Essod, Sheikh ul Islam. Arabi's counsel states the letters will throw light upon telegrams found at Tei-el-Kebir. Wilfred Blunt, telegraphing one of Arabi's counsel relative to the discovery of Arabi's papers, says success is assured. Bradley had another interview with Arabi to-day. The list of witnesses to be

examined by the commission at Constantinople is increasing. It is positively stated the Egyptian government has no intention of doing anything to prevent the proceedings following their due course, whatever may be attempted by the Porte in that direction.

A native of Tautch has given a banquet to prominent natives and Europeans. Sheikhs and Ulemas were present. One of the Ulemas in a speech eulogized the Khedive.

Cairo, 25.—The whole of Egypt south of Khartoum is in the possession of the false prophet.

It is expected the Khedive will on Friday issue his decree of offering amnesty to all rebel officers below the rank of captain.

Paris, 25.—The radical newspapers assert the treaty of Tunis as the natural conclusion of the long hypocrisy on the part of Jules Ferry and Gambetta, and which is now kept up by Duclerc. It is the intention of Clemenceau to lead the attack of the extreme left against the treaty.

The man who in a speech at an anarchist meeting at Lyons threatened President Grevy, and whom the government had resolved to prosecute, has escaped.

Lyons, 25.—A box addressed to a person here, which had remained unclaimed for three months, was opened yesterday by the police and found to contain dynamite.

Madrid, 25.—King Alfonso, in his address to his subjects in Arragon, encouraged them with the assurance that they might reconquer by the arts of peace, the position they once held by the valor of their arms.

The Government will summon the Cortes to meet November 5th.

Trieste, 25.—General Wolseley and staff arrived here on their way to England.

Alexandria, 25.—Many arrests were made last evening of Arabs creating a disturbance in the native quarter.

MADRID, 26.—On the reassembling of the Cortes, government is expected to make a statement declaring its opposition to the reform of the constitution advocated by Marshal Serrano.

BELGRADE, 26.—Congratulations to the king upon his escape from injury when fired upon by the woman Markowitz, are pouring in from all parts of Servia.

Cairo, 26.—It is declared that there are only 130 prisoners at Cairo, and few in the interior. Sir Charles Wilson denies that Ninet was ill-treated while in prison.

Alexandria, 27.—Col. Warren, who has been searching for Prof. Palmer and party, who it is feared have been murdered by Bedouins, reports that he has seized a letter at Akba written by the governor of Nihki, proving that the governor ordered them to be attacked. The letter states that they were killed.

London, 26.—Davitt, speaking at Glasgow last night, denied that there was a split in the Irish national forces. He said there were differences of opinion between Parnell and himself, but no difference in principle.

Paris, 26.—*Le Paris* publishes details of the Anarchist conspiracy. They show it is composed of a small number of staunch supporters in all the towns and manufacturing villages of France. The members are mostly young men who distribute revolutionary papers. Each group has a distinct name. A letter was signed by the authorities, recommending that the groups should pretend to be trade unions. All the groups in a department form a federation, the same having a secret symbol and these federations are a link between the groups and the central committee. Several of the persons arrested on Saturday last, belong to the federations. The central committee is composed of a delegate from each of the federations. It meets monthly at Geneva. Letters in Prince Krapotkin's handwriting show him to be a member of the conspiracy. The disturbances in August, at Montceau Les Mines was not ordered, as the committee disapproved of them as premature. They were due to the clericalism of the manager of the mine. The dynamite found by the authorities was manufactured at St. Sauver, Switzerland. A succession of fires at Amiens has produced great uneasiness. The action of the government in suspending the trials of the persons arrested in connection with the rioting at Montceau Les Mines is much criticized, and taken as a resolution to allow the miscreants to enjoy impunity.

Two republican newspapers at Lyons, have been warned that their offices will be blown up.

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